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**Ehrenpreis**

Beer is a food beer. The temperature is carefully watched and the results are always the same—a food beer of a delicious flavor. Only 3 1/2 per cent alcohol in Ehrenpreis—great doctors say that's just enough to be healthful.

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**ONE MAN'S TROUBLES**

HE IS A MEMBER OF THE NAVY YARD BAND.

Fred Beverssee, Trombone Player, Ordered to Pay \$36 a Month Alimony When He Makes but \$32.

New York.—Frederick Beverssee, who plays the trombone in the navy yard band, is trying to figure out a plan by which he can pay his wife \$36 a month alimony out of a total income of \$32 a month. All the mathematicians in the navy yard and in his lawyer's office have failed to get any satisfactory answer to this hard problem, but Beverssee must have an answer.

If Beverssee doesn't pay his wife \$4 a month more than he earns he will be in contempt of court and some hard-hearted judge may lock him up in a little room so small he will not be able to slide his trombone.

Beverssee has been ordered to appear in special term over in New York county and explain why he has failed to pay the \$36 a month for the last two months, and also to explain why he shouldn't be adjudged in contempt of court and locked up in some hot jail for the summer.

Lawyer George Hiram Mann, who has a big practice among the people attached to the navy, will be in court to help Beverssee explain, and, also to make the court see the injustice of demanding alimony in greater amount than Beverssee can earn. Beverssee is able to prove that his present cash income is only \$32 a month, which he gets from the government for playing the trombone twice a day. In addition to this he gets a place to sleep and a daily ration.

Some of Beverssee's friends have suggested that he raise the extra four dollars by selling his ration; but that would leave him without anything to eat, and, besides, he might run up against some hard regulation against disposing of a ration allowance.

Beverssee's wife is suing him for separation. The two lived together quite happily until two or three years ago. They have been living apart for a year. Their son, who is a seaman 19 years old, made an affidavit a year ago, in which he took sides with his mother, and alleges that his papa was a very bad man in his treatment of Mrs. Beverssee. Now, Mr. Mann is armed with a new affidavit from young Beverssee which tells of the splendid qualities of his father, with whom he is now stopping. In his new affidavit young Beverssee throws some light on the effect of beer and hot weather upon affidavit making; in fact, he makes it appear that the combination of lager and high temperature caused him to make the former affidavit. He says that after drinking beer all day in hot weather his mother induced him to go with her to her lawyer's office in the Pulitzer building and swear to allegations which he now declares to be untrue.

After Mrs. Beverssee's suit had got under way the court ordered her husband to pay her \$36 a month. Beverssee was able to pay the amount at that time, as he was playing at night with a big up-town orchestra in addition to his employment in the Navy Yard band. He is a musician of high class, and he says that he would be able to get employment outside now but for the meddling of his wife. He paid the \$36 a month up to eight weeks ago, when he found it impossible to pay that amount out of his navy pay.

"There are lots of men able to get extra money," "Yes, and they're all bachelors," Houston (Tex.) Post.

## HAYWOOD ACQUITTAL

Willis J. Abbot Comments on Current Events.

### SOME FORGOTTEN HISTORY.

Review of the Labor Troubles That Preceded the Murder of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho—Two Senators Who Faithfully Served the Public. Troubles of Mr. Fairbanks—Governor Glenn and the Railroads.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

The acquittal of Haywood, the accused conspirator, for the murder of the late Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho created a great deal of interest at Washington. Most people were greatly surprised by it. But few who knew of the conditions which led up to the assassination were seriously astonished.

Steunenberg was murdered brutally. But prior to that time he had handled the labor organizations of the mining districts of his state with almost equal brutality. Modern history is forgotten very quickly nowadays, and comparatively few people remember the story of the Cœur d'Alene, the bull pen and the deportation of miners. It so happens that when the work of the state for the repression of unionism in the mines was at its highest I went there for a leading New York newspaper and remained for many weeks. The story of the conditions at that time would make a pamphlet, not a mere news letter. The town of Wallace was terrorized—swept clean almost of its male population—by troops acting under the governor's orders. Clarence Darrow, attorney for Haywood, never said a truer thing than when he admitted that the Miners' federation was a fighting organization, nor could he have made a more just charge than when he said the mine owners' organization was equally militant.

Many people are going to criticize this verdict. They are doing so in Washington today. Yet those who express criticism are men who do not bear in mind the fact that the owners of the mines in the main were miners themselves only a short time before these troubles broke out. They possessed exactly the same passions and the same instincts of the men whom they strove to keep down. In so far as it was a war of class against class, it was simply a struggle between men of identical mental and social standing, but between the house of have and the house of want. As has usually been the case, the people with the property were able to get the forces of government behind him.

When I was in Wallace there were something like 300 miners in the bull pen; no union miner was allowed in the district, and the attorney general of the state, together with the colonel of a regiment of United States troops, the number of which I have now forgotten, approved every application for employment before a new man could go into the mines. The applicant for employment was forced to deny all union affiliations, either in the past or for the future. Then he was permitted to go to work under a license revocable at will by the state or by the army. It is clear enough that this was an un-American system of meeting a labor difficulty which it may well be admitted was a serious one. For it Governor Steunenberg, a great big, whole souled man whom I remember well and who never showed the slightest sign of resentment when I criticized his methods, was responsible.

The bitterness against him among the working people of the mining range was such that almost any amount ten thousand of them might have plotted his assassination. Orchard committed the murder, as he confesses, but the conspirators back of Orchard will not be so easy to find.

Two Veterans Gone.

Not many months ago I sat in the press gallery of the senate on a day when the proposition to increase the salaries of members of congress from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year was being debated. Senator Morgan was not at the moment present. Senator Pettus, his colleague, who only this week followed him into eternity, rose to speak on the measure. I quote only from memory, but in essence the junior senator from Alabama—junior, though eighty-six years old—speaking of his colleague and lifelong friend, said that Mr. Morgan had come first to the house of representatives, then served four terms in the senate and was at that moment a poorer man than on the day he entered public life. Senator Pettus declared that, although lifelong friends and neighbors, the twain had frequently and indeed almost habitually disagreed on matters of public policy, particularly within the Democratic party. Using his colleague's case as an example and paying to Senator Morgan one of the most beautiful tributes that I have heard given to a public man, he pleaded for the increase in salaries.

Neither senator profited materially by the passage of the law which Mr. Pettus defended. Senator Morgan died within two months of the time of the debate at the age of eighty-three; Senator Pettus died six weeks later, but in the careers of these two men one finds a curious illustration of the difference between politics in the north and in the south. To begin with, they lived in the same little town in Alabama. Their residences were so near each other that had they desired they could almost toss public documents from one to the other. Alabama apparently did not figure that if one man of ability and proved integrity were elected to the senate from a certain end of the

state no man might aspire to a like honor unless he lived at the other end. Moreover, both went into the senate poor, and both served long and faithfully and went to their death as poor as or poorer than when they began their public services. It is interesting to compare these two types of southern statesmen with the two men who represent New York in the senate, Mr. Platt and Mr. Dewey, or with the two who represent the ancient commonwealth of Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, Inheritor of a fortune, and Mr. Crane, the head of a paper trust, or one might consider Michigan, which up to last year had never sent any save a millionaire to the United States senate. Properly considered, the story of the lives of these two Alabama veterans, against whom not one word of political scandal has ever been uttered, is an inspiration to those who believe in clean politics and a glory and a credit to the southern state which kept them so long in public service.

More Trouble For Fairbanks.

The unfortunate vice president, whose real acquaintances know him not to be as cold and distant as the newspapers picture him, is having trouble at every point. Once a year the secretary of the senate issues a report of the expenditures made under the general list of stationery for the members of that august body. Stationery in the senate covers everything from a trunk to dandruff cure. Annually people look with interest over the list of the extraordinary things necessary for the health and comfort of senators. This year the most striking item is a silver inkstand priced at \$200 for the vice president's desk. Following, as it does, straight on the heels of the discussion of the cocktails served at that famous feast, this evidence of luxury, not to say profligacy, will probably give the newspaper humorists another chance to make trouble for Mr. Fairbanks in his presidential campaign. Nominally, of course, articles purchased for the vice president's room remain the property of the nation. Practically in the past they have been looked upon as pleasing souvenirs for an official on his retirement from office. Mr. Fairbanks has asked no more than his predecessors did, but it is more than probable that a \$200 inkstand will not be looked upon in Posey county, Ind., as exactly a fit subject of governmental investment.

Some day when we get a different sort of administration it might be possible to discover to whom the extraordinary articles furnished senators are issued. One would like to know, for example, the name of the statesman who ordered at government expense a shirt trunk at the cost of \$30.70. The item of whitewash brushes, amounting to \$24, is more readily explained. They possibly were used after the famous controversy that Senator Tillman had with his minstrel troupe. Something over \$200 for manicure sets is interesting, but what in the world a venerable senator presumably having some domestic life wants with something over \$30 worth of sewing sets is yet to be guessed.

Glenn's Railroad Victory.

There is one southern governor who today has a right to congratulate himself upon the outcome of an author-porship fight. Nobody of intelligence and discrimination could have believed that the clash between the state authorities of North Carolina and the federal court would proceed further than to an amicable and at the same time just conclusion. The state legislature enacted a two and one-quarter cent passenger fare law. The railroad refused to obey. Governor Glenn with promptitude notified the railroad that they must obey the law and re-elected his method, was responsible. The bitterness against him among the working people of the mining range was such that almost any amount ten thousand of them might have plotted his assassination. Orchard committed the murder, as he confesses, but the conspirators back of Orchard will not be so easy to find.

It is far easier to point out inequalities than to suggest a panacea, and whoever assumes to point out the unequal way to a sane and perfect system of taxation is in all its details encouraging us to pursue a will-o'-the-wisp. Taxation is a creature of growth. Students of taxation say that the income tax is a constitutionally insurmountable barrier to a just system—the uniform rate—and there is now in the hands of the tax authority of the house a bill which provides for the classification of property. Whether the constitution shall be so amended is the burning question of the hour. The Grange has not yet pronounced its position. Our 500 ledgers, ranging in membership from 20 to 400, are studying the question diligently, and I presume the next year Grange will take some position. At the last session, by a narrow vote, the State Grange declared its willingness to co-operate with all other interests in promoting such a revision of our tax system as would be just and fair to all classes. As Master of the State Grange I would not undertake to speak for that body, but I am sure that in all its deliberations it is the result of my personal convictions and upon my own responsibility. Our constitution was born more than half a century ago and ordained to meet conditions existing then. This revised document is confronted by conditions of which our constitution never dreamed. It is my deliberate opinion that there should now be lodged in some department of the government, directly responsible to the people, authority to revise our system of taxation from time to time as changed conditions, necessities and experience suggest.

The equitable assessment of personal property, much the larger portion of which is invisible, seems so hopeless a problem everywhere that it is leading an increasingly large number of persons to the belief that the tax on that sort of property should be abolished and something in the nature of a graded income tax substituted. County Board of Assessment, Passaic, N. J.

Washington, D. C.

## OHIO FARMERS

Tell Tax Commission What Taxation Reform They Want.

### MANY CHANGES DEMANDED

Most of the Representatives of Agricultural Interests Favor a Constitutional Amendment.

The June meeting of the Tax Commission of Ohio was something of a "farmers' day." The representatives of the great agricultural interests of the state were invited to appear before the commission and discuss taxation. The meeting was the most successful of all the good ones held so far, and the farmers showed that they understood the big subject. From time to time the discussions of the agriculturalists will be run in these columns.

F. A. Derthick of Mantua, Master of the Ohio State Grange, said: "It is conceded that agriculture bears both a really and a personal tax, because the land and personality can all be gotten, while the tax is principally a really tax."

I like the New York plan. Each taxpayer is given a pamphlet containing the valuation and assessment of every other taxpayer in his zone. From the really and personal tax, John Jones lives at No. 1616 Sixth street. No one goes there to see John Jones, or calls him up. It is assumed that he lives in that environment with the privileges he is worth at this notice: "Dear Sir: You are assessed on a valuation of \$50,000 and your assessment is so much. If not satisfactory call and see us." If nothing is heard from him they move up on the valuation till he protests. The tax rate in New York city is 1.47 against 2 per cent in Columbus and 3.15 in Cleveland.

To avoid double taxation in mortgages Minnesota enacted a mortgage record tax which went into effect May 1, 1906. The first day about \$10,000 was collected from the registration fees of one-fourth of 1 per cent in one county alone, while for the entire previous year less than \$5,000 was collected under the uniform rate. After paying a registration fee the mortgagee would not be taxed, thus avoiding double taxation so far as mortgages are concerned. The State Grange has for years pronounced against double tax and favors release of tax on mortgages.

While I would rather see, if it could be brought about, all private property taxed, yet if it is not feasible or practical I would prefer to get around picking out certain forms of intangible property for exemption, as was done in the case of municipal bonds. If one class of intangible is exempted, let all classes be exempt also. I believe that a corporation bond may be more properly exempt than a municipal. The corporation bond, say those who favor exemption of bonds, is simply a debt. Why tax it? Go to the road; that is the property. If you tax the bond and tax the road, it is double taxation. I can see no justice in that. With the municipal bond the thing which it represents can not be taxed, and it escapes also. It is claimed that the difference would be made in the price of bonds, but experience has proven otherwise. Even if a little were saved in the price, it would be made up in the premium.

Dr. Chamberlain's argument of expediency is a good one, I think. With a tax of 3.15 and interest of 4 per cent the Cleveland rate is not going to list its money in the bank. Mr. Vernon the tax is 4 per cent and the interest 5 per cent; he is punished a dollar for being honest. In Bellefontaine the bank may pay 3 per cent and the tax is 4 per cent. How are you going to get this money on the duplicate? The constitution is ironclad. If it is returned it is struck with the uniform rate.

Under the uniform rate in Maryland the city of Baltimore returned \$6,000,000, which yielded a revenue of \$90,000. With a flexible rate \$10,000,000 was returned, giving an income of \$300,000.

The question of distribution is quite as important as collection of funds, and I earnestly recommend the enactment of a law providing for a uniform system of bookkeeping for each department, with annual auditing by expert accountants. With this system honestly and earnestly enforced there would not be need of a franchise tax. If such a system is not provided I am sure that it will be a failure. It is far easier to point out inequalities than to suggest a panacea, and whoever assumes to point out the unequal way to a sane and perfect system of taxation is in all its details encouraging us to pursue a will-o'-the-wisp. Taxation is a creature of growth. Students of taxation say that the income tax is a constitutionally insurmountable barrier to a just system—the uniform rate—and there is now in the hands of the tax authority of the house a bill which provides for the classification of property. Whether the constitution shall be so amended is the burning question of the hour. The Grange has not yet pronounced its position. Our 500 ledgers, ranging in membership from 20 to 400, are studying the question diligently, and I presume the next year Grange will take some position. At the last session, by a narrow vote, the State Grange declared its willingness to co-operate with all other interests in promoting such a revision of our tax system as would be just and fair to all classes. As Master of the State Grange I would not undertake to speak for that body, but I am sure that in all its deliberations it is the result of my personal convictions and upon my own responsibility. Our constitution was born more than half a century ago and ordained to meet conditions existing then. This revised document is confronted by conditions of which our constitution never dreamed. It is my deliberate opinion that there should now be lodged in some department of the government, directly responsible to the people, authority to revise our system of taxation from time to time as changed conditions, necessities and experience suggest.

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## Daily Market Report.

**EAST BUFFALO.**  
East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Cattle—Receipts 200; slow and unchanged. Veal calves—Receipts 200; active and firm; top veals, 7.75 @ 8; cull to fair, 3.75 @ 7.50.  
Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,000; active and steady; lambs, 5.50 @ 7.50; yearlings, 6 @ 6.50; sheep, 2.50 @ 6.  
Hogs—Receipts 3,400; slow, 5 @ 15c lower. Yorkers, 7 @ 7.15; pigs, 7.15 @ 7.25; mixed, 6.80 @ 6.90; heavies, 6.50 @ 6.80; roughs, 5.50 @ 5.80; stags, 4 @ 4.75.

**UNION STOCK YARDS.**  
Union Stock Yards, Ills., Aug. 17.—Cattle—Receipts 800; estimated for Monday 28,000; market unchanged. Hogs—Receipts 14,000; estimate for Monday 34,000; market unchanged. Hogs—Receipts 14,000; estimated for Monday 34,000; market 5 to 10c lower; light 6.15 @ 6.60; rough, 5.45 @ 5.80; mixed 5.70 @ 6.30; heavy 5.85 @ 6.20; pigs 5.40 @ 6.30.  
Sheep—Receipts 2,500; estimated for Monday 23,000; market steady.

**CLEVELAND.**  
Cleveland, Aug. 17.—Hogs—Receipts 15 cars, shipments 500, steady, quotations unchanged.  
Cattle—Receipts 300; steady, same quotations.  
Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2 cars, steady. Same quotations.  
Cattle—Receipts 3 cars, steady. Same quotations.  
Cattle—Receipts 3 cars, steady. Same quotations.

**PITTSBURGH.**  
Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 17.—Cattle—Supply light; market steady; choice 6.50 @ 6.85; prime 6.30 @ 6.50; good 6 @ 6.25; tidy butchers 5.60 @ 5.90; fair 4.75 @ 5.25; hewers 3 @ 5; bullocks 3 @ 4.50; fat cows 1.50 @ 4.25; good fresh cows and springers, \$25 @ \$50.  
Sheep and lambs—Supply light; market steady. Prime wethers, 5.50 @ 5.60; good mixed 5.20 @ 5.40; fat mixed 4.60 @ 5.10; culls and common 2 @ 3; lambs 5 @ 7.35.  
Veal calves—75 @ 8; heavy and thin, 4 @ 5.50.  
Hogs—Receipts 10 doubledecks; market lower; prime heavy hogs, 6.50 @ 6.55; mediums and heavy Yorkers, 7; light Yorkers and pigs, 7.10; roughs 4.50 @ 5.50; stags, 375 @ 4.50.

**CHICAGO GRAIN.**  
Chicago, Aug. 17.—Wheat—3-8 @ 5-8c lower; September sold between 84 1-8 @ 85 1-2, opening at 85 1-8 and closing at 84 1-2. December sold between 89 1-4 @ 90 1-2, opening at 90 and closing at 89 7-8. No. 2 red winter 83 7-8.

Continued liquidation was the order of the day in the wheat market and values suffered in consequence. Sentiment was still bearish and bulls were scarce in and around the big pit on the board.

Liverpool wheat was unchanged to 1-8c lower, being influenced by the weakness in America late yesterday. Offerings were small at all times with support rather general. The bull clique bought freely. There was some selling late on fine weather in united kingdom.

Australian wheat shipments 2 1/2 and Indian 648,000 bushels compared with 408,000 and 1,096,000 respectively a year ago.

Brookland estimates the world's wheat shipments at 6,800,000 bushels for the week, as compared with 9,300,000 bushels the week before and 9,168,000 bushels a year ago. The above shows the dependence of Europe upon America this year.

The Kansas crop report as wired by King of Toledo, makes the yield of wheat 70,000,000 bushels against 93,000,000 bushels last year. Corn 1-8 @ 3-8c better; September sold between 54 3-8 and 54 3-4, opening at 54 3-8 and closing at 54 5-8; December between 51 1-2 and 51 7-8, opening at 51 1-2 and closing at 51 3-4; No. 3 yellow 56 1-2 @ 56 3-4. Longs were the principal buyers. Offerings were small.

Oats—1-8c off to 1-8c up; September sold between 45 1-2 and 46, opening at 45 3-4 and closing at 45 5-8; December between 43 3-4 and 44 1-4, opening at 44 1-8 and closing at 43 7-8. No. 3 white 50 @ 52. Trade active but prices narrow.

Provisions—Were off fractionally. September products ranged: Pork 15.75 @ 15.82 1-2; lard 8.0 and 8.95, ribs 8.55 @ 8.60.

**TOLEDO GRAIN.**  
Toledo, O., Aug. 17.—Wheat—Cash 83 1-2; September 84 1-2; December 85 5-8; May 95 3-4.  
Corn—Cash 58; September 57; December 51 5-8; May 53 3-8.  
Oats—Old 53; new 45; September 44; December 34 3-4; May 45 1-2.  
Rye—No. 2, 75 1-2.  
Cloverseed—Cash 9.85; October, 9.75; December 9.15; March 9.20; aiskie 8.30. Timothy 2.20.

**NEW YORK PRODUCE.**  
New York, August 17.—Butter—Receipts 4,690 packages; steady. Creamery, extra 24 1-2; state dairy tubs 24 @ 24; factory tubs 21.  
Eggs—Receipts 6,666 packages; firm; nearby fancy white 23 @ 28. Western firsts 18 1-2 @ 19 1-2.

## Figure Up!

The amount of money you have lost by keeping your spare rooms vacant so long. A large sum is it not? Make up your mind that you will lose money no longer in this way. Have your ad inserted in The Mirror for a week, which will cost you 50 cents. Your room will then be rented. Cheap commission to pay, is it not? Phone ads to No. 6 either phone.

### HELP WANTED

WANTED—A solicitor for educational proposition. Good salary to right party. Ask for Mr. Good at Marion hotel, this evening. It

WANTED—Night porter at Marion Hotel. 8-16-2t

**PRIVATE SECRETARIES.**  
We have constant calls for stenographers and private secretaries. Young men who can take dictation rapidly and transcribe their letters correctly, who possess judgment and tact and can be entrusted with confidential matters are offered splendid chances for advancement. No better way for a young man to succeed than through such a position; salaries \$50-\$200. Offices in 12 cities. Write us today.

HAPGOODS (Inc.) Brain Brokers, 533 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Small family and home. Phone 1672. 8-15-3tnd

WANTED—Pastry cook at Marion Hotel. 8-13-2t

### WORK WANTED

See A. Hemerly for carpet and rug weaving. Old stand, 2tweid

WANTED—Position on farm. Married. Yearly work preferred. Address W. D., 238 Boulevard. 8-12-3tnd

### FOR RENT

FOR RENT—House on Girard Avenue with modern conveniences. Inquire at 117 1-2 South Main Street or Citizen Phone 1364. 8-16-3tnd

FOR RENT—New five room house on Waterloo street. Call Citizens phone 2-1745 after 6 p. m. 8-13-1t

FURNISHED ROOMS—First or second floor. Bath, gas and all modern conveniences, 112 Blaine Avenue. 1t

### AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEERING—J. W. Clark will cry sales of every description at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your interest is my interest. Office rooms, Court street. Book phones, Marion, Ohio. 8-8-1t

### LOST

LOST—In the city a pocket book containing \$3.75 and an Italian 5-cent piece. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward. 8-12-3t

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—80 acre Ohio farm near Cincinnati. Good improvements and on electric line. Would exchange for good grocery or stock general merchandise. Box 72 Marion, O. 8-15-3t

FOR SALE—One Square Piano in good condition, \$39. 2 second hand organs in good condition, cheap. All latest sheet music, 5c per copy. C. E. Perry's Music Store. 8-10-1t

FOR SALE—Two Alligator Hay Presses in good running order. Practically good as new. Call Bell Phone 14, Morral, Ohio. J. P. Brady, Morral, Ohio. 8-2-6tnd

FOR SALE—500 acres of good land, with good buildings, good fences, good wells, few scales and well adapted to stock raising. Can be divided into four farms. Has stone pike on two sides. Will take part payment in Marion City property. Charles Hoettner, Phone 433. 7-12-4t

We have a \$30,000 bargain in Cleveland business property with a big opportunity of making \$180,000 in the next 5 years, and the property will pay in the meantime interest and taxes and 6 per cent on the investment. We must raise \$50,000 in cash here. CHASE REAL ESTATE CO. 8-10-6t

### MISCELLANEOUS.

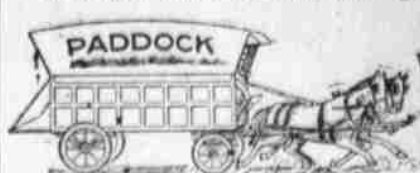
WE CAN—Furnish good farm-hands, laborers, also mechanics of all kinds free of charge. The Central Employment Bureau, 2482 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio. 8-10-6t

### FOUND

FOUND—A Bay pony with white

spot in face. Has three white feet. Inquire of Mingo No. State, Cht. phone 1-738. 8-15-3t

### MOVING AND TRANSFER.



THE PADDOCK TRANSFER STORAGE CO. Transfer Storage and Crating.

## REMEMBER

We move and store your goods and do all kinds of transfer work. Phone 155.

### PEOPLES TRANSFER CO

## For Sale and Trade

1. House of 5 rooms all newly painted and papered inside and out large enough for another house. Only \$1000 on easy payments.  
2. House of eight rooms summer kitchen and barn well and cistern. All newly papered and painted inside and out. \$2500.00 Easy payments. Very central.

### FOR TRADE FOR MARION DWELLING.

3. 32 acres good land. House 8 rooms, closets, verandas barn 45x60 well 2 springs orchard tilled and fenced. Will trade for city house lot.

### CHASE REAL ESTATE CO.

## CARP

He Sells Homes on Easy Payments. Ask Him.

## H. E. Carpenter & Co.

"OF COURSE" 110 1-2 S. Main St. Phone 1502.

Canary Birds in Church. Children's day was celebrated recently by the largest Methodist Episcopal Sunday school in Pennsylvania, that of Silam church, East Susquehanna avenue, says the Philadelphia North American. The school has 2,148 pupils and all but a few of them attended the special services. The girls were all dressed in white, and the solid rows of them, together with the flower decorations, made a pretty spectacle for the church members and the visitors, who crowded the gallery. A dozen bird cages, each containing a canary bird, were suspended from different parts of the high ceiling, and the little feathered songsters joined in the singing with the children. The idea of having songbirds in a church service is new, and every one present agreed that the innovation was a clever one.

Herbs. The housekeeper who has a kitchen garden—some women have conducted quite successful herb gardens in boxes on window-sills—need not be dependent upon the put-up herbs for seasoning. The herbs raised in the home garden are much more pungent when dried, and when thoroughly crumbled should be packed in airtight receptacles. In drying mint for winter's use, pick the herbs before they bloom, hang heads down in the garret, or spread on sheets of paper. When quite dry put in paper bags, again heads down, fasten tightly, and suspend from the garret beam ready for future use.

The Legal Fare. Ambassador Bryce, at a dinner, gave a young lady some tips on European travel. "And above all," he said, "don't fail to tip your cabman liberally. Hansons and four-wheelers would be cheap in London if one only paid the legal fare for them, but he who tries to pay the legal fare—well, he doesn't try it more than once. One day I saw an old lady stop a hansom, look up at the driver, and say timidly: 'Driver, I want to go to Ludgate Circus. I see by the book that the legal fare is two shillings. If I give you three will you promise not to swear at me afterwards?'"